

HI

SOME ASPECTS OF HYDERABAD

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II. E. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND BGRAR

PREFACE

This book has been published by the Information Bureau of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, for the use of the members of the 11th All-India Oriental Conference and the 5th All-India History Congress which are meeting in Hyderabad in December 1941 under the auspices of the Osmania University. Thanks are due to Mr. G. Yazdani, Professor Haroon Khan Sherwani, Dr. Syed Husain, Professor Hanumanth Rao, Dr. Yusuf Husain Khan, Dr. Ishwar Nath Topa and Mr. Abdul Majid Siddiqi for contributing the articles which go to make up this small volume.

DIRECTOR, INFORMATION BUREAU.

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CHAPTER I

Geographical Features

Extent and Character :— The Dominions of H. E. H. the Nizam form the Eastern portion of what is generally called the Deccan¹, and even if we exclude Berar², they lie between 15° 10' and 20° 40' N. and 74° 40' and 81° 35' E. covering an area of 82,698 sq. miles, *i.e.*, more than the area of England and Scotland put together. They are bounded on the north by the districts of Eastern Khandesh (Bombay Presidency), Chanda and Wardha (Central Provinces), on the east by Chanda, Bastar State and the district of Masulipatam (Madras Presidency), on the south by the districts of Krishna, Guntur, Karnul and Bellary (Madras Presidency), and on the west by the districts of Nasik, Ahmadnagar, Sholapur, Bijapur and Dharwar (Bombay Presidency).

¹ It may be interesting to know that the word *dakshina*, the original form of the word *deccan*, means the right hand and denotes that direction as the Aryans entered the Punjab from West. Later, the word came to have the definite meaning of South. It may be that *dakshina* is connected with the Persian *dāyān* and the Hindustani *dāhina*, both meaning the direction of the right hand.

² Although Berar is jointly administered with the Central Provinces, there are geographical, historical, cultural and

Surface:— A very large part of the area of the Dominions consists of an extensive plateau of an average elevation of about 1,250 feet above the sea level, with certain eminences rising to 2,500 feet and in one instance to 3,500 feet. It will, therefore, be seen that there are no 'hills' worth the name, although there are certain undenuded portions of a series of flat-topped plateaus appertaining to the great tableland, which might be called 'hill ranges' for our purposes. Of these, the Balaghat range, well-known to Beraris, runs from Nander district through Parbhani reaching the Bir district with a length in the Dominions of about 200 miles. The Sahyadri Parbat, famous in the annals of the Maharatta race, runs from the Nizamabad district, and, passing through Parbhani district and Berar, reaches Ajanta, world-famous for its caves. Proceeding further west, it enters the Bombay Presidency after running 250 miles in the Dominions. There are many spurs and isolated summits scattered throughout the State, the most famous of which perhaps are those on

political ties connecting it with the rest of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions. By the agreement entered into between H. M. the King-Emperor and H. E. H. the Nizam on the 20th of October 1936, by which the lease in perpetuity of 1902 was abolished, these political ties have been further strengthened. The area of Berar is 17,710 sq. miles, i. e., slightly larger than the area of Switzerland.

which the great forts of Golconda, Daulatabad and Bhongir are situated, but these are the only two ranges of importance.

Rivers:— While the Dominions have comparatively insignificant hill ranges, they are traversed by some of the most important rivers of India, at least one of which, the Godavari, is held sacred by vast masses of people. The river system consists of two great basins, that of the Godavari and of the Krishna, neither of which rises within the State. The Godavari enters the Dominions in the Aurangabad district, and, after forming the boundary of eight districts and the Hyderabad-Bastar frontier, leaves the Dominions. Like its sister-river, the Krishna, it flows out into the Northern Circars. In the course of its flow of more than 600 miles across the Dominions it attracts a number of tributaries, the chief of which are the Painganga, the Wardha and the Parentha in the north, and the Mānjirā and Mānēr in the south. The Krishna is the other great river of the Dominions. Rising near the summer resort of Mahabaleshwar in the Bombay Presidency, it passes through the State, forming, like the Godavari, the boundary of a number of H. E. H.

Kākatiyas, the Naldrng tank of the time of 'Ali 'Adil Shah of Bijapur, the Husain Sagar, stretching between the city of Hyderabad and the adjacent town of Secunderabad, built in the time of Ibrahim Qutub Shah, and the Mir 'Alam tank about four miles from the capital city, representing the first effort at providing its inhabitants with fresh water in sufficient quantities, constructed by the Prime Minister of the third Asaf Jah. Two great artificial lakes near the capital — they are in fact too large to be called tanks—were constructed during the present period of rule, one to ward off the recurrence of the floods of the Musi which had played havoc so many times in recent history, and the other mainly for purposes of irrigation. These lakes, called the Osmansagar and the Himayatsagar after H. E. H. the Nizam and his Heir-Apparent, form a picturesque sight in the vicinity of the capital, the former, 18 sq. miles in area, serving at the same time as a reservoir of drinking water for the city and suburbs of Hyderabad. These lakes are, however small compared to the Nizamsagar, constructed recently by command of His Exalted Highness by damming the river Mānjirā by an embankment more than two miles long and covering an area of more than

II. II. THE PRINCE OF BERAR



THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF H. E. H. THE
NIZAM'S REGULAR FORCES

50 sq. miles. This lake is intended to irrigate an eventual area of nearly three hundred thousand acres, and one of its immediate results is the development of extensive sugar-cane cultivation and the establishment of a successful sugar factory.

Minerals :— The Dominions abound in minerals of various grades and values. Among these coal is of great economic value, with mines at Singareni, Tandur, Sasti and Paoni. Gold used to be worked in the Raichur Doab but ceased to be profitable. Deposits of iron ore of varying quality are widely distributed over the laterite and the granite tracts and in the sandstone formations of the Gondwana valley. Among other minerals may be mentioned mica, corundum and garnets in Warangal district and graphite in Karimnagar district. Limestone is extensively quarried at Shahabad near Gulbarga and is widely used for flooring purposes and also as the base of the well-known Shahabad cement. Quite recently marble rock has been discovered in the Warangal district and is being worked by a company. Although once famous for its diamonds, there are few diamond layers left in the Dominions, the chief diamond bearing area having been situated in what are now called the Ceded Districts. Meanwhile, it has not proved profitable to work

the small diamond layers still found round about Partyal near the Krishna, as the diamonds imbedded there under black cotton soil have proved too small to be of much value.

Climate:— The climate of the Dominions is pleasant and agreeable during the greater part of the year. There are three marked seasons, the winter from the beginning of October to the end of January, summer from February to June and rains from June to September. The mean temperature of the Dominions is about 89°, the hottest parts being situated in the south-east and the coldest in the north-west. The climate of Maharatwada is generally hot and dry from March to the end of May and temperate during the rest of the year, while that of Tilangana is hot and damp from March to the end of September and temperate during the remaining months. More than three-fourths of the total rainfall, which is about 33 inches on an average, is generally received between June and September, the rest falling in the winter months. The following tables will show the temperature and rainfall for the different localities specified :—

I. Average temperature for the capital and the headquarters of the Western and Southern Divisions.

	Hyderabad		Hanamkonda (Warangal)		Aurangabad		Gulbarga	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
January	84.5°	58.6°	84.7°	61.3°	84.7°	56.0°	87.2°	59.8°
February	89.2	62.6	89.6	65.3	88.7	58.9	92.5	64.1
March	96.7	68.4	96.0	70.8	95.9	66.0	99.4	70.5
April	100.5	75.2	100.4	76.6	101.6	73.1	103.7	76.3
May	102.6	79.6	100.4	81.3	103.6	75.2	104.6	78.2
June	94.1	75.1	96.6	78.9	94.1	72.8	95.7	74.1
July	87.6	72.6	88.3	75.7	86.7	70.7	89.6	71.9
August	85.4	72.0	87.2	74.8	84.9	69.4	88.5	71.4
September	86.0	71.5	88.6	74.2	86.6	69.0	88.5	71.4
October	88.6	67.7	90.0	70.4	90.3	66.8	91.0	69.2
November	85.3	61.7	85.9	63.6	86.8	60.0	87.6	63.4
December	83.4	56.3	83.2	59.8	83.8	55.3	85.5	58.5

II. Average Rainfall in inches.

	Hyderabad	Hanamkonda	Aurangabad	Gulbarga
Annual	...	31.66	27.53	31.08
June to September (Monsoon)	...	24.34	23.27	24.04

Population :— As is well known, H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions lie almost in the centre of India, and it is inevitable that here should be found representatives of almost all the races which go to form the Indian people. Besides the Dravidian Telugu and Canarese, and the Prakritic Mahratti and Urdu, which are the chief *mulki* languages of the Dominions, we find languages so much geographically apart as Tamil and Punjabi, Malayalam and Rajasthani and even Arabic and Persian spoken in the large cities of the State. It is only natural that the population of the provinces which are adjacent to the Dominions should be represented here to a greater extent than those more distant. Thus in 1931 the residents of the Dominions from Madras numbered 13,20,000, those from Bombay 68,000, from the Central Provinces 14,000, from the United Provinces 8,000 and from the Punjab 3,000. Moreover, we find quite a large number of people descended directly from the Persians, Arabs and Turcomans who came over to the Deccan in the days of the Bahmanis, the 'Adil Shahis and the Qutub Shahis, or from those who came here from Delhi and the North along with the founder of the present dynasty, the great Nizamul Mulk Asaf Jah I.

Similarly, practically every religion found in India is represented here. Apart from the Hindus and the Muslims, who form the major part of the population, it is interesting to note that the number of Parsis (nearly 2,000) in the State exceeds their number in any province of British India except their 'homeland' Bombay, while, as Nanded is the burial-place of the last Guru of the Sikhs, the Dominions are a kind of second home of the followers of Guru Nanak. It has been the traditional policy of the Muslim rulers of the Deccan for centuries past that their governments should be thoroughly impartial in their dealings with votaries of different faiths, this tradition of impartiality and toleration has been followed by the rulers of the Asaf Jahi dynasty from the time of its great founder right up to the reign of its present illustrious and distinguished representative His Exalted Highness Sultanul 'Ulûm Asaf Jah VII, the present sovereign of these Dominions.

It will thus be seen that the State of Hyderabad forms a very interesting part of Indian sub-continent. Owing to its very position the land is the meeting-place of practically all the races, languages, religions and cultures of India. The

Dominions form a healthy buffer between these elements, presenting a synthesis of Hindu and Muslim, Northern and Southern, ancient and modern cultures which no other part of India can claim at present.



CHAPTER II

A HISTORICAL SKETCH

1. Ancient Period

The earliest rulers of the Deccan known to history were the Andhras, a Dravidian people, now represented by the large population speaking the Telugu language and occupying the deltas of the Godavari and Krishna rivers. The Andhra kingdom included thirty walled towns, besides numerous villages, and the army consisted of 100,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 1,000 elephants. They ruled the country independently for four centuries and a half, but in the reign of Chandragupta Maurya (323-298 B. C.) and Bindusara (298 B. C.) the Andhras were compelled to submit to the irresistible forces at the command of the Maurya kings and to recognise the suzerainty of Magadha. In Asoka's edicts (256 B. C.) the Andhras are mentioned among the tribes resident in the outer circle of the empire, but subject to the imperial influence, a fact which is proved among other things, by the presence of a rock edict recently discovered at Maski in the Raichur district. The withdrawal of the strong

arm of Asoka saw the disruption of his vast empire. The Andhras were not slow to take advantage of this opportunity and very soon after the close of his reign, or possibly even before its close, set up as an independent power and extended their sway rapidly right up to Nasik in the west.

The causes which led to the downfall of the Andhra kingdom need not detain us, and for nearly three centuries after its extinction in 225 A.D. there is a complete blank in the history of the country. The next rulers who appeared on the scene were the Chalukyas who claimed their descent from the Rajputs. The founder of the dynasty was a chieftain named Pulakesin I, who made himself master of the town of Vatapi, the modern Badami in the Bijapur district, in about 550, and established a principality of modest dimensions. His sons extended the possessions of the family both eastward and westward, but the golden period of their rule is identified with the reign of Pulakesin II, who ascended the throne in 608. He ruled practically the whole of India south of the Narbada, and even came into conflict with Harshavardhana of Kanauj. The fame of the king of the Deccan spread beyond the limits of India, and reached the ears of Khusrau II, king

of Persia, who in the thirty-sixth year of his reign (625-6) received a complimentary embassy from Pulakesin. The courtesy was reciprocated by a return embassy sent from Persia which was received with due honours at the Indian court. A fresco painting in Cave I at Ajanta has been identified by some scholars as representing the ceremonial attending the presentation of their credentials by the Persian envoys.

The Chinese pilgrim, Hiuen-Tsang, visited the court of Pulakesin in the year 641, and he was profoundly impressed by the military powers of the king who was obeyed with 'perfect submission' by his numerous subjects.

The Chalukyas, in their turn, were overthrown by the Rashtrakutas who remained supreme in the Deccan for nearly two centuries and a quarter (973). The reign of Krishna I, a king of this dynasty, is memorable for the execution of the famous rock-cut Kailasa temple at Ellora. Many other temples were the outcome of his royal munificence, and Sanskrit literature of the artificial type, then in vogue, was liberally encouraged by this prince.

The last of the Rashtrakuta kings was Kakka II, who was defeated in 973 by Taila or

Tailappa II, a scion of the old Chalukyan stock, who restored the family of his ancestors to its former glory and founded the dynasty known as that of the Chalukyas of Kalyani, which lasted for over two centuries. Among the most important rulers of this family was Vikramaditya VI, who came to the throne in 1076, and is recorded to have captured Kanchi. The celebrated jurist Vijnanesvara, author of the *Mitakshara*, lived at the court of this king.

After the death of Vikramaditya VI, the Chalukya power declined, and by the end of the 12th century their kingdom was absorbed by the Yadavas of Deogiri on the west and the Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra on the south. The first of the line to attain a position of importance was Bhillana, but the most powerful Raja was Singhana who invaded Gujarat and other countries, and established a kingdom almost rivalling in extent the Dominions of the Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas. In 1294 'Alauddin Khalji crossed the Narbada, the northern frontier of the Yadava kingdom, and marched to Deogiri which he seized after a slight opposition. It is said that the reigning Raja, Ramachandra, presented him an enormous amount of treasure consisting of six

hundred maunds of pearls, two maunds of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and sapphires and other precious stones. When the Sultan's incursion was repeated by Malik Kafur in 1307, Ramachandra again refrained from opposition and submitted to the invader.

2. Medieval Period

This incursion of the invaders from the North was a movement which, after a gap of several centuries, again brought Southern India in contact with Delhi and after the lapse of about a quarter of a century we find Mubarak Shah Khalji and Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq advancing to the far south. The new conquests achieved by these invaders were, however, separated from the North by a long distance of several hundred miles, and by a number of natural barriers, and therefore they lacked durability. Moreover, they were not so firmly administered as to link them properly with the North as permanent annexations. With the exception of a decade, when Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq made a strenuous effort to make Deogiri or Daulatabad the capital of the Indian Empire, the country was only nominally under the northern rule. But it is an undeniable fact that new conceptions of life and politics which,

blended with the local traditions, prepared the Deccan for a higher and nobler ideal, were the product of these expeditions.

When the great Tughlaq Empire broke up, owing to the disruptive forces which were then at work, the "centurion nobles" in control of the Southern provinces, founded the new independent state in 1345 called the Bahmani kingdom with 'Alauddin Bahman Shah, sometimes, known as 'Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani, as the first king. Disloyal though the rebels might seem to the central cause, Bahman Shah and his successors were, however, the great history-makers of the Deccan, to whom the country owes all its medieval glory. The dynasty produced a number of great personalities and some of them like Muhammad Shah II and Feroz Shah have a just claim to immortal fame by virtue of their valuable contributions to learning and politics.

It is not possible to attempt, in a short space, an adequate appreciation of what the Bahmanis did for the political and social reconstruction of the Deccan. It was they who gave a national basis to the policy which they followed to guide their adopted country. They bestowed upon the country a sound constitution, which was framed

by the veteran statesman of the age, Malik Saifuddin Ghorī, with adequate provision for the central and provincial governments, suited to the national and geographical conditions of the place and naturally tended to forge firm ties between the Hindus and the Musalmans and to organise a common Deccani culture. They also took much pains to develop the moral and mental capacities of their subjects, irrespective of their caste or creed, by propagating Art, Science and Literature throughout the kingdom and invited and patronised a host of scholars from abroad which made their capitals, Gulbarga and Bidar, the great academies of Asia. Celebrated scholars like Mir Fazlulla Inju, who represented the best literary traditions of the day, are still remembered with affectionate pride, and statesman such as Mahmud Gawan, the founder of the great seat of learning at Bidar and the conqueror of the Konkan and Goa, were leaders of literary circles, educationists and diplomats, and their achievements were known the world over.

Though the kingdom dragged on up to 1527 with titular kings who succeeded Muhammad Shah Lashkari, it really succumbed to the party jealousies of the Deccanis and "afaqis" and these

domain of Art and Science. It was in his reign that Bijapur was regarded as an asylum of art and culture, and he was known throughout the Deccan by the popular title of *Jagat Guru*, the "Preceptor of the World".

The Qutub Shahi kingdom of Golconda which mainly occupied the Telugu-speaking region of the Deccan did not declare its independence till 1518. As a matter of fact the kingdom had little direct relation with the party cliques which were responsible for the downfall of the Bahmanis. The founder of the kingdom, Sultan Quli Qutub Shah hailed from Hamadan. He came and joined service in the later period of Mahmud Shah Bahmani's reign first as a head of the army and afterwards as a governor of the Telugu-speaking Provinces of the Bahmani kingdom. He remained faithful to the kingdom so long as his king and patron lived. The kingdom of Golconda, so established by Sultan Quli, was consolidated by his youngest son, Ibrahim Qutub Shah, who fought against Vijianagar on the south and Ahmadnagar and Bijapur on the north, and extended his territories in Carnatic. He also introduced a sound administration in his kingdom

which was exceptionally peaceful and orderly. His successors, Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah (1580-1612) and Muhammad Qutub Shah (1612-1626), who had inherited a well-established kingdom from their predecessors, were in a position to develop it internally, which they really did by their unceasing efforts. The city of Hyderabad was founded by Muhammad Quli in 1591, and was regarded as a medieval wonder due to the art of rectangular town planning and construction which was far ahead of the age. The city was lavishly decorated and equipped with dwelling-houses and inns, baths and hospitals in an efficient manner.

The kingdoms of the Deccan maintained their independence for 300 years after the downfall of the Bahmani dynasty. History was, however, again repeated and internecine feuds among them led to their absorption firstly by the stronger among them and then by the great northern power of the Mughals who had from the time of Akbar begun to penetrate south of the Narbada. The final downfall of the kingdoms of Bijapur and Golconda came in 1686 and 1687 when the Emperor Aurangzeb annexed them to the Indian Empire.

3. Modern Period

The House of the present rulers of Hyderabad was founded by Nawab Asaf Jah I, a distinguished general of Aurangzeb. Distinguished alike in war and political sagacity, he was appointed, after a long service under the Delhi Emperor, Viceroy of the Deccan in 1713, with the title of Nizamul Mulk, which has since become the hereditary title of the rulers of Hyderabad. The Mughal Empire at this period was on the verge of decline and amid the general confusion, Nawab Asaf Jah had little difficulty in asserting himself against the advisers of the weak occupants of the throne of Delhi, and to repel the inroads of the Maharattas who were harassing the western parts of his newly acquired territory. His autonomy was the cause of much jealousy at Delhi, and the court party secretly instructed Mubariz Khan, Governor of Khandesh, to oppose him by force of arms. A battle was fought at Shikarkheda (now in the Buldana District of Berar) in 1724, when Mubariz Khan was totally defeated and lost his life. The battle established the autonomy of Nawab Asaf Jah Bahadur, who had meanwhile annexed Berar, and fixed his residence in Hyderabad. At the time of his death in 1748, he was recognised the ruler

of a territory which included not only the present Dominions but Khandesh, Berar, Carnatic and practically the whole of southern India, except a small strip in the far south.

The death of Nizamul Mulk Asaf Jah I gave rise to dynastic disputes in the Deccan, which were complicated by somewhat similar dissensions in the Carnatic. The English and the French, who had by now established their garrisoned factories on the eastern coast of India, thought it opportune to intervene as allies of one or the other of the warring rulers in the Deccan and the Carnatic. The French had at first a temporary success in the Deccan but ultimately the English succeeded in ousting their rivals and establishing themselves as the paramount power.

Nawab Salabat Jung Bahadur (1751-1761) had assigned the districts of the Northern Circars to the French for the payment of their troops. When Clive turned the tables on the French he ordered that Northern Circars should be occupied by the British troops. Later on by the treaty of Allahabad he obtained a grant of these districts along with the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa from the titular Emperor Shah 'Alam. When Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur Asaf

Jah II (1761-1803) became Nizam, he was not at first prepared to acquiesce in the grant of the Northern Circars, and the Government of Madras thought it expedient to conclude a treaty with him, by which they agreed to hold the Circars from him in return for an annual *Peshkash*. Both parties agreed to offer mutual assistance in time of war.

Nawab Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur was extremely disappointed at the refusal of Sir John Shore, the then Governor-General of India, to help him at Kharla against the Maharatta Confederacy, and his defeat at Kharla estranged him completely from the English and compelled him to seek friendship with the French. He increased the French battalions in his pay and assigned for their maintenance districts bordering on the Carnatic. It was then that Monsieur Raymond, a French soldier of fortune, won a powerful position at the court of Hyderabad.

When Lord Wellesley came to India, he was anxious to conciliate the Nizam somehow or other. Fortunately for the English, Monsieur Raymond had died in 1798 without leaving any competent French officer to take his place. Wellesley took full

advantage of this state of things in Hyderabad and succeeded in persuading the Nizam to consent to the disbandment of the French troops and sign a treaty of subsidiary alliance with the British. In 1800, the Nizam agreed to surrender to the East India Company all the territories that he had got from Mysore in 1792 and 1799 in lieu of the payment of the arrears of the subsidiary force agreed on by the treaty of 1798.

During the rule of Nawab Nasirud Daulah Bahadur Asaf Jah IV (1829-1857) the Government of Nizam had to raise money by loans to meet the exorbitant expenses of the subsidiary force. An English Banking House at Hyderabad, Palmer & Co., made large advances and acquired control over the Nizam's Government. The usurious dealings of the firm were so repulsive that Metcalfe, the British Resident at Hyderabad, had to bring the whole affair to the notice of the Government of India and it was decided that under instructions from the Court of Directors, the debts due to Palmer & Co. should be paid off from the accumulated tribute due to the Nizam from the Northern Circars and the annual *Peshkash* for the assigned districts of Northern Circars was to be discontinued.

The State finances were now on the lowest ebb. The Nizam owed a huge sum of money to the British Government for the financing of the contingent. The Governor-General, Lord Dalhousie, despatched Sir John Low to Hyderabad with a draft treaty formally transferring the possession of Berar in order to provide for the maintenance of the contingent. Sir Salar Jung I tried his best during his Premiership to have it altered in the interest of Hyderabad State but he did not succeed. In 1902 the territory of Berar was assigned to the Government of India and the ceded territory was attached to the Central Provinces.¹

¹ Under the treaty entered into between His Imperial Majesty the King and His Exalted Highness the Nizam in 1936 it has been decided that in future His Exalted Highness would be addressed as His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar and the heir-apparent of Hyderabad would be addressed as His Highness the Prince of Berar. Moreover, the suzerainty of His Exalted Highness over his territory of Berar has been definitely recognised and made effective in a number of ways.

Hyderabad administration owes a debt of gratitude to Sir Salar Jung I for his untiring zeal to reorganise the entire system of Government. A regular system of revenue collection, survey and settlement along with the organisation of Police department and the establishment of criminal and civil courts in the districts went a long way in imparting efficiency to the entire administration of the Dominions.

When the present ruler H. E. H. Nawab Sir Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Asaf Jah VII succeeded his father in 1911 the condition of administration called for a new orientation of policies and method of governance. As will be seen from the next chapter the 28 years of His Exalted Highness' rule have been a period of great progress in all branches of administration and in the general well-being of the people of his Dominions. The personal interest His Exalted Highness has always shown towards the blending of all that is good in western and eastern methods and in the synthesis of cultures that has been the pride and mainstay of Hyderabad, led to the consolidation of a system which is almost unique in modern India.

CHAPTER III

PROGRESS IN RECENT YEARS

The Administration:— Since 1919 the administration of H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions is vested in an Executive Council consisting of a President and six Members. This Council has been granted most of the powers formerly exercised by the Prime Minister. The Legislative Council consisting of elected and nominated members has been in existence for a much longer time and has provided the State with a body of laws sufficient for its needs in every sphere of life.

In order to afford the people more effective association with Government, constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced on 17th July 1939. They are based for the most part on the recommendations of a predominantly non-official Committee. Under the new reforms scheme, a much enlarged Legislative Assembly, with an elected majority and a specific list of matters within its purview, is to be established. The basis of representation both for the Assembly and for all the local bodies will be functional with joint electorates. The new constitution also



SIR AHMAD SAID KHAN, THE NAWAB OF CHHATARI
K. C. S I., K. C. I. E., M. B. E., LL. D., PRESIDENT OF
H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND
CHANCELLOR OF THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

provides for the setting up of a number of Advisory Committees on such subjects as Religious affairs, Finance, Education, Agriculture, Industries, etc., to advise the members of Government concerned on those matters, for the reconstitution of the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee, the setting up of Appointment Boards to control recruitment to Government services, and the establishment of Panchayats and the reconstitution and expansion of existing District Boards and Town Municipalities. A new press legislation is also on the anvil.

Local Government:— The beginning of Local Self-Government can be traced to the last quarter of the 19th century when there was a Municipality at the capital and District and Taluqa Boards for each District and Taluqa, consisting of officials and non-officials all nominated by Government. But with the passage of time and in pursuance of the present policy, the Municipal Corporation of Hyderabad has been remodelled on the lines of the Bombay Corporation and, with a majority of elected members, enjoys extensive powers of control in matters of finance and administration. The Municipal Power Regulation was passed in 1936 and granted to a number of Municipalities

elected majorities with the right to manage their own affairs. Special care is being taken to ensure an increased representation of the agricultural population on the District Boards. Government, however, continue to take an interest in the Civic progress of the towns and districts and have provided some of them with electric light and water-supply systems on modern lines. In the Capital itself a body called the City Improvement Board consisting of officials and non-officials has been entrusted with the work of improving and beautifying the city and clearing the slums. It is impossible to do full justice here to its stupendous work which will be apparent to the visitor wherever he goes in the city.

Justice:— The Judicial administration of the State is controlled by a High Court the independence of which has been secured by a Royal Charter. Under the High Court there are the usual Sessions Courts, Districts Judges' Courts and Munsiffs' Courts manned by graduates in law or members of the Hyderabad Civil Service. One of the most important reforms in the Judicial administration of the State has been the separation of the judicial and the executive functions without in any way undermining the prestige or



THE HON'BLE NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR
FINANCE AND EDUCATION MEMBER,
VICE-CHANCELLOR, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

the authority of the Revenue Officers who at one time exercised Magisterial powers. Another important reform has been the introduction of trial by jury in the Original side of the High Court. The course of justice has been made more speedy and on an average nearly 77 per cent of the Civil and 95 per cent of the Criminal Cases are disposed of before the year is out.

Finance, Revenue and Taxation:—Hyderabad is one of the most lightly taxed States in the world. The principal sources of income is land revenue which is supplemented by income from Excise and 5 per cent *ad valorem* Customs duty on imports from which many articles are exempt on economic grounds. The budget for the current year (1941-42) estimates the total receipt at Rs. 915.73 lakhs, while the total expenditure is calculated at Rs. 913.77 lakhs.

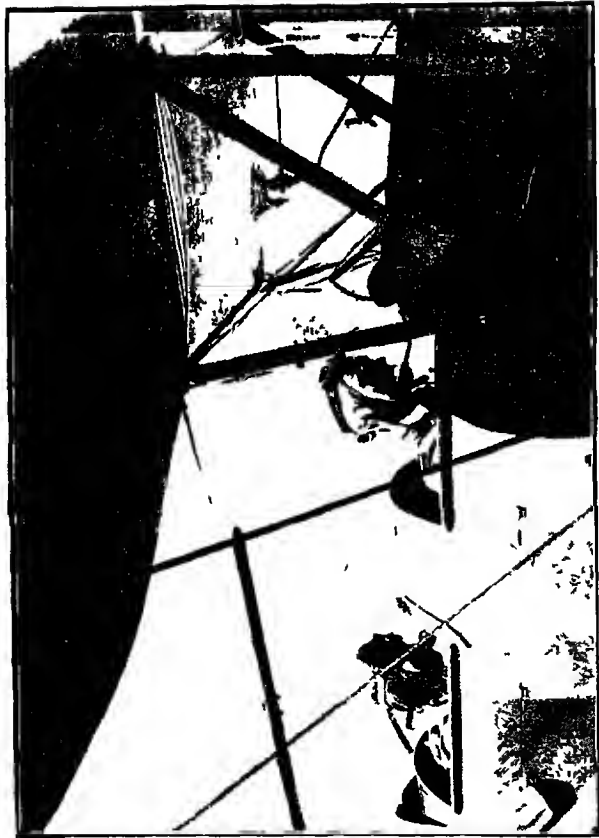
The income of the State has been steadily and progressively increasing during the last 19 years chiefly owing to the introduction of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari's budgetary system known as the "Departmentalisation of Finances" under which allotments for various departments are made under triennial contracts on the basis of their annual average expenditure. As a result

of this scheme substantial reserves have been built up, *e.g.*, the Famine Reserve of nearly 3 crores, the Industrial Trust Fund Reserve of over 2½ crores, the Debt Redemption Reserve of nearly 3½ crores, the Paper Currency Reserve of over 18 crores, the Osmania Sicca Stabilisation Reserve of 3½ crores and the Deposits and General Reserve of over 1½ crores.

Agriculture—Rural Reconstruction:—Agriculture is the basis of the economic life of the State and Government are utilising all their resources to ameliorate the condition of the peasant. The State Agricultural Department has, by research, demonstration and propaganda, succeeded in making the peasant familiar with improved seeds and modern methods of cultivation. By an enactment called the Marketing Act he has been enabled to sell his produce at a maximum price. Various measures have been adopted to give relief to agriculturists especially in times of scarcity, and a Famine Relief Fund now amounting to nearly 3 crores has been created for the prevention of famine and giving relief to sufferers from its ravages. Moreover, special remissions have been sanctioned owing to seasonal conditions and a remission amounting to forty lakhs of



THE RT. HON'BLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI,
NAWAB HYDER NAWAZ JUNG
BAHADUR, P. C., Kt., D. C. L., LL. D.,
EX-CHANCELLOR OF THE OSMANIA
UNIVERSITY



A CADET OF THE INDIAN AIR FORCE RECEIVING INSTRUCTION
IN FLYING AT THE ELEMENTARY FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL
IN HYDERABAD

ed to 342 motor vehicles and the route mileage served reached 4, 142 miles representing over 80 per cent of the total length of main roads in the Dominions.

This Rail and Road Transport co-ordination in Hyderabad State has eliminated wasteful competition, has provided cheaper and better means of transport and opened up hitherto inaccessible regions to trade and traffic. The State Railway Bus services run to scheduled advertised times and the advantages of regular time-table services providing both comfort and reliability have been fully realised and appreciated by the travelling public.

Air Transport Services.— A further development in the co-ordination of all forms of transport in Hyderabad State was achieved by the formation early in 1938 of an Air Department under the State Railway Administration. This Department has been responsible for the training of personnel for air line operation, for the operation of charter services, for the loan of machines and technical staff to the State Aero Club and for the construction of aerodromes in districts. Landing grounds at Aurangabad and Adilabad were constructed and opened to traffic in February 1941

and the construction of a landing ground at Bidar is now in progress. The aerodrome at Begampet serving the capital ranks is one of the largest and best equipped aerodromes in India.

Public Health:— Adequate facilities exist for medical relief. At the Headquarters of every district there are hospitals in charge of Civil Surgeons with high qualifications, and dispensaries in every Taluqa, besides 151 Unani and other dispensaries interspersed in the Dominions. Fifteen “travelling dispensaries” carry medical aid to the villages and a cinema van is constantly on tour exhibiting propaganda films on health subjects. The increase in the health service which is now readily available to areas threatened by serious outbreaks of epidemic is producing good results. Two Tuberculosis Clinics were started in Hyderabad city. A Sanatorium is under construction at Anantagiri hills which will accommodate 250 patients. There is another Tuberculosis Hospital at Lingampalli. Lady Assistant-Surgeons are attached to all hospitals for the treatment of women patients. Apart from the special female ward attached to the splendidly equipped Osmania General Hospital, there is a separate Zenana Hospital, while a hospital for children is

shortly expected to come into existence. The Hyderabad Medical School, founded in the thirties of the last century, has provided medical men for the State for a century and has recently developed into the Osmania University Medical College, recognised by the British Medical Association.

More than 105 lakhs have so far been spent on drainage works, while the total length of sewers completed is about 149 miles 6 furlongs being definitely the largest gravitation system in India. Already over a crore of rupees has been spent on it and the complete scheme will cost more than a crore and a quarter. Nearly 32·73 miles of cement concrete dustless roads have been constructed at a cost of more than 30 lakhs. Parks and playgrounds have been provided and modern appliances have been supplied for children's exercises and recreation.

Education—Fully convinced of the impossibility of effecting enduring reforms without rousing the consciousness of the people by a judicious system of education, the authorities have devoted attention to its wide diffusion among the masses. Early in the reign of His Exalted Highness a drastic reorganisation of the whole educa-

tional system was undertaken at the suggestion and under the guidance of the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari with the result that during the first 27 years of His Exalted Highness' reign, the number of schools rose from 1,052 to 5,224 and that of scholars from 65,104 to 3,84,696 and the total expenditure from 9½ lakhs to over a crore of rupees, that is, nearly 12½ per cent of the gross Revenue of the State. Government have sanctioned a new scheme for Primary Schools which provided for the conversion of all Local Fund Schools into Shahi Schools and the expansion of Primary Education under a five-year programme. Girls' education has also made a satisfactory progress, the number of students having increased from 6,000 to 57,592, attending 783 Girls' schools. The Osmania University College for Women forms the apex of female education in the State and teaches in certain subjects up to the M. A. and M. Sc. standard. Recently a scheme has been passed by the University whereby it will be possible to group domestic science as an alternative to some other subjects right up to the B. A. degree.

With a view to preventing possible unemployment among the educated classes and in order to equip them better to face the exigencies

IN SIGNIA OF SOVEREIGNTY



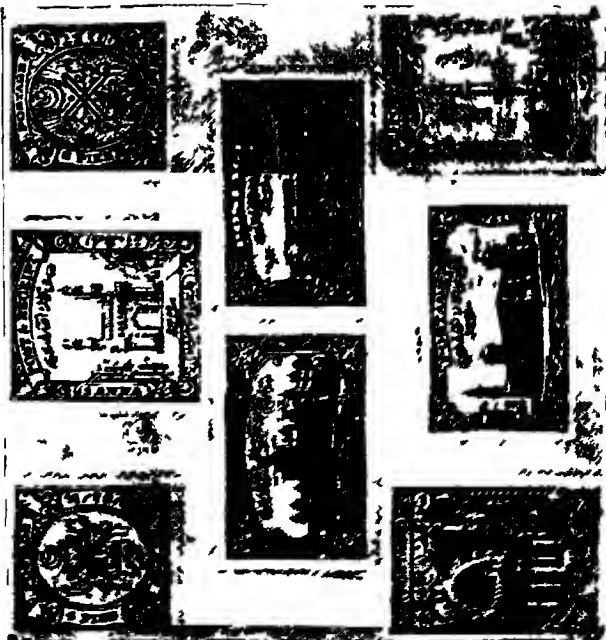
TEN-RUPEE CURRENCY NOTE, THE MOST POPULAR DENOMINATION IN
H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

of modern economic life, an Official Employment Bureau has been set up and a comprehensive scheme for the reorganisation of education promulgated. According to this scheme, education in the State is being organised in four stages each with a definite aim, and facilities will be provided for the training of boys with a practical aptitude who wish to proceed beyond the primary stage, but have no literary bent. The high and technical stage will be followed at special situations for preparing students for the University, clerical, agricultural and technical training. Under the new scheme the University stage will be unbroken by any intermediate examination and a student will be able to finish the University education in 3 years.

Broadcasting — The State has a Broadcasting Department under which there are two transmitting stations, one at Saroornagar near the capital and the other at Aurangabad. The former started functioning in 1939, while the latter has been opened by the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, in April 1941. The power of the transmitter installed at Saroornagar is 5 kwt., or 25 times more than that of the old transmitter. The Aurangabad Station which is of 1/2 kwt., is

primarily meant to cater for local needs with emphasis on rural broadcasting. Programmes from the Hyderabad Station are issued in Urdu and English, while the Aurangabad Station broadcasts in Urdu and Marathi.

INSIGNIA OF SOVEREIGNTY



POSTAL STAMPS OF HYDERABAD

CHAPTER IV

THE OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

The Osmania University which was established by a Royal Charter in 1918 is the first attempt in India to impart University Education through an Indian language, while retaining English as a compulsory subject of study. For over half a century, higher education in the State was controlled by the Madras University, but the results were so discouraging that in 1917, the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, Kt., P. C., D. C. L., LL. D., then Secretary to His Exalted Highness' Government in the Educational Department, submitted a memorandum to His Exalted Highness in which after surveying the existing conditions and discussing the disadvantages of imparting knowledge through the medium of a foreign language, he recommended the inauguration of a University which should be both an examining and a teaching body and in addition to this should undertake to compile and translate books, using Urdu as the medium of instruction and examination, as it is the official language of the State and is widely understood

and spoken not only in the Dominions but throughout India. The standard of English which is compulsory is nearly the same as in other Universities. The *alumni* of the University are thus enabled to keep in touch with the currents of thought in the English-speaking world as they can freely consult English books on the subjects they study.

Constitution.—The Council which is the governing body of the University is entrusted with general supervision and control over the constituent colleges. It consists of His Excellency the President of the State Executive Council, the Hon'ble Members of the Council in charge of the Educational, Finance and Ecclesiastical Departments, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Secretary to Government in the Educational Department, the Director of Public Instruction, the Principals of constituent colleges and five members nominated by Government. His Exalted Highness is the Patron of the University, H. E. the President, the ex-officio Chancellor and Hon'ble the Education Member, the ex-officio Vice-Chancellor. A paid Pro-Vice-Chancellor is in administrative control of all institutions under the University.

The Senate which is supreme in academic matters consists of not less than 40 and not more than 70 members. The Syndicate is the business committee of the Senate and consists of not less than five and not more than seven members of the Senate. The Faculties which consist mainly of the professorial staff are the Academical Committees of the Senate entrusted with the framing of the curricula and arranging for examinations and other cognate matters.

Faculties.—The University is of the unitary teaching type, providing instruction in all subjects of University study. The Faculties of Theology, Arts, Science, Law and Engineering are located in the University area at Adikmet, while the Medical and Training Colleges are located in the City owing to the absence of necessary facilities in the University campus for the present. The Women's College which has Intermediate, B. A., B. Sc. and M. Sc. classes is also located in the City. All these Colleges will be transferred to Adikmet as soon as their projected buildings are constructed. Besides Intermediate classes attached to the University, there are four Intermediate Colleges at Aurangabad, Warangal, Gulbarga and in the City of Hyderabad.

The University commenced its tutorial work with the opening of the Osmania University College in August 1919. A beginning was made with the first year class and higher classes were added year by year till the first B. A. Examination was held in 1923 and the first M. A. and LL. B. Examinations in 1925. The University now confers the degrees of B. A., M. A., B. Sc. and M. Sc., LL. B., M. B. B. S., B. E., Ph. D., Diploma in Education and the degree of M. Ed.

Bureau for Translation & Compilation.—The provision of text-books required for the University courses was the first necessity of the Osmania University and accordingly a Bureau for the translation and compilation of suitable books on the higher branches of knowledge was established in 1918. This institution has been instrumental in enriching the Urdu language with books on various subjects and has already published 291 books in Arts and Sciences, while 65 books are in the Press and 63 are being compiled, translated or revised.

Staff and Students.— The sanctioned strength of the Teaching Staff is at present 160 of whom 33 are in the professorial grade, while 42 are Readers and 85 Lecturers. Out of these 23 Professors, 29

Readers and 35 Lecturers are attached to the University College. The number of students at the beginning of the academic year 1940-1941 was 2,256 of which 1,789 were reading in the Faculties of Arts and Sciences, 49 in the Faculties of Theology, 159 in the Faculty of Law, 159 in the Faculty of Medicine, 61 in the Faculty of Engineering and 39 in the Faculty of Education.

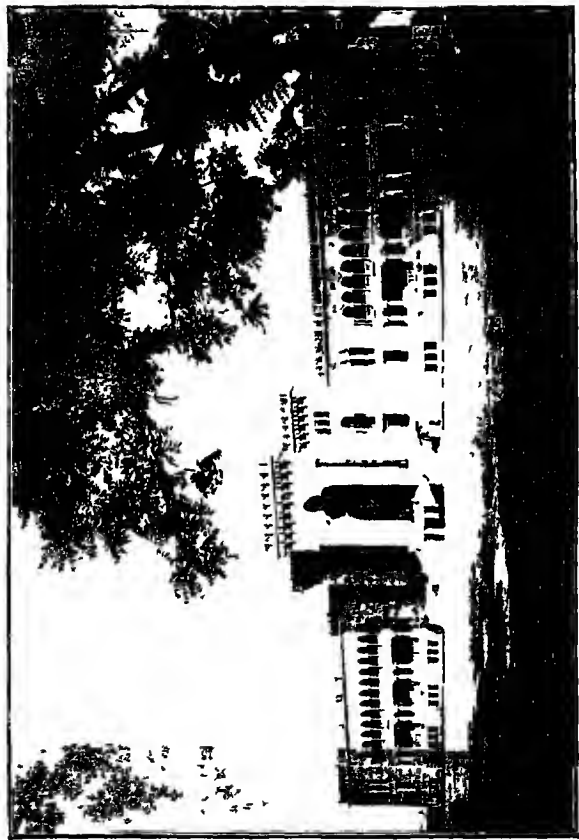
The Library.—There are nearly 45,000 books in the University Library almost equally divided between the Western and the Oriental Sections, the books in both Sections being classified and catalogued according to the Dewey decimal system of classification. The Manuscript Section is also rich, possessing a large number of rare works in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Telugu and Kanarese. The recently acquired collection of Palm Leaf MSS. in the local languages is very valuable and a short descriptive catalogue of the MSS. in all these languages is under preparation. The Library is thus well equipped for research in various branches of study.

University Training Corps.—The University possesses a Training Corps which came into existence in February 1936. A member of the staff is in charge of it and he is assisted by two Instructors deputed by the Army Headquarters.

Hostels.— It is the aim of the University to provide residential accommodation to all its students ultimately. For the present there are two well-built double storied hostels and three temporary hostels which provide accommodation for about 500 students. These hostels which are lighted with electricity and are provided with modern sanitary conveniences are now entirely full. In addition to the College fees, the boarders pay an inclusive charge of Rs. 17 p. m., while in two of the temporary hostels (cheaper hostels) they pay Rs. 9 p. m. only which covers dining hall, establishment, light, water and other charges. No charge is made for rent, medical assistance or medicines. Each hostel is managed by a Warden under the general supervision and control of the Pro-Vice-Chancellor.

University Buildings.— A site of about 1600 acres was selected near Adikmet, a suburb of the City, for the University Town, where buildings of the University are being constructed at an estimated cost of two crores of rupees. As these buildings would take some time to be built, temporary buildings were constructed at a cost of 10 lakhs of rupees. The Science Departments, the Engineering College, the Translation Bureau and the University

THE ARTS COLLEGE, OSMANIA UNIVERSITY



GENERAL VIEW OF THE BUILDING—BUILT AND EQUIPPED AT A COST OF RS. 29,00,000, THIS UNIQUE BUILDING HOUSES THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS, A SPACIOUS READING ROOM AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Press are housed in the temporary buildings. Amongst the permanent buildings the Arts College representing a blending of the old Hindu and Muslim styles of architecture was completed in December 1939 at a cost of 29 lakhs of rupees. The Faculties of Theology, Arts and Law as well as the Library and the University offices are housed in this building. Two commodious double-storied hostel buildings are also ready. The permanent buildings of the Physics, Chemistry and Biology Departments are nearing completion and the construction of the permanent Engineering College and additional hostels is proposed to be taken up shortly. Among the proposed buildings on which work has not been started yet are the Senate House, the Library, the Museum, Training, Law, Agriculture and Medical Colleges, the Hospital, Stadium, Swimming pool and the Professors' quarters.

Nizamiah Observatory.— The Nizamiah Observatory which was established in 1908 was transferred to the control of the Osmania University in 1919. The principal equipment consists of two equatorial telescopes, an 8-inch photographic and a 15-inch visual refractor together with a small transit instrument and Chronograph, and some

other miscellaneous apparatus. The Observatory is one of the institutions participating in the great International undertaking of the Carte de Ciel and has completed the measuring of the photographs in the section allotted to it, *viz.*, Decl. 170° to 23° and is now engaged in the Catalogue of the section 36° to 39° . The 15-inch telescope erected about ten years ago, is used for visual observations, especially for observing systematically variable stars with faint minima. The principal publications of the Nizamiah Observatory consist of eight volumes of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue and a number of short papers in the leading Astronomical Journals. The Observatory is also equipped with two Milne-Shaw Seismographs for recording earthquakes and the readings of the seismograms are forwarded to Oxford for inclusion in the International Seismological Summary. There is in addition a Meteorological Observatory as well as a pilot balloon station, the observations being taken in co-operation with the Meteorological Department of the Government of India.

The Dairat-ul-Maarif.— The Dairat-ul-Maarif was founded in 1886 for the publication of rare Arabic books. The institution has an endowment

of Rs. 5 lakhs which brings an annual income of Rs. 30,000. It was placed under the control of the University on the death of its founder Nawab Imadul Mulk Bahadur in 1926. H. E. the President, Executive Council and Chancellor of the University, is now the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Education Member and Vice-Chancellor, is its Secretary. The total number of Arabic books published by this institution is 114 and some of these are in four to twelve volumes. Its publications are in great demand not only in India but in Egypt, Arabia, Afghanistan and Europe.

Research.— The University Library and Laboratories are well equipped and provide ample facilities for original work in many subjects such as, History, Philosophy, Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese, Sanskrit, Theology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology. A candidate has to submit a thesis for his M. A. or M. Sc. degree. The degree of Ph. D. has been instituted in the Faculties of Arts, Science and Theology. Research Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem are granted to deserving

students working for Ph. D. degrees. Special Scholarships are set apart for Research in Telugu, Marathi and Kanarese. The Research Journal of the Osmania University, issued once a year, publishes the original work carried out by members of the staff and research students.

University Budget.— The University Budget for 1350 F. (Oct. 1940 – Oct. 1941) amounts to O. S. Rs. 21,16,819 (equal to B. G. Rs. 18,14,416) out of which over 7 lakhs are allotted to the University College, one lakh to the Women's College, about 2 lakhs to the Medical College and about 3 lakhs to the Engineering College.

CHAPTER V

Archaeological Monuments

Archaeological work in Hyderabad.— His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government has always shown a deep interest in the exploration and conservation of the archaeological remains of the Dominions; and as early as 1840 large sums of money were spent on the survey and the copying of the Ajanta frescoes under the expert guidance of Sir James Fergusson and Major Robert Gill. Later, the Hyderabad State financed liberally the various archaeological missions which carried out exploratory work and recommended conservation measures for the important monuments of the Dominions. These missions were headed by Major Cole, James Burgess, John Griffiths and Lady Herringham. But as the preservation and study of monuments require systematic and continuous work the State authorities, among whom the name of the Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, for initiation and keen interest, must be mentioned, in 1914 entered into correspondence with the

Director General of Archaeology in India and with his advice and co-operation constituted an Archaeological Department in the Dominions and appointed Mr. Ghulam Yazdani as its first Director.

The Department has, since its inauguration, not only preserved all the principal monuments of the Dominions, but made excavations at several prehistoric and protohistoric sites and established a museum in Hyderabad for the exhibition of genuine specimens of the local arts and crafts. A vast literature in the form of monographs, guide-books and illustrated articles has also been compiled, in which the requirements of the serious student and the ordinary reader have been fully considered.

As several of the monuments have an important bearing on the art and culture of the East and even of the West, utmost care has been observed and every scientific method has been employed by the Department to preserve such relics of India's past glory. Take, for example, the conservation of the frescoes of Ajanta which by the passage of time and the inclemencies of weather had decayed to such an extent that the

painted surface was falling off in flakes and perished at the gentlest touch.

To give an idea of the expenditure incurred and the solicitude shown, mention may be made of the appointment with liberal remuneration of two Italian experts, Professor Cecconi and Count Orsini, for the preservation of Ajanta frescoes for two seasons—1920–21 and 1921–22. But this expenditure was, however, very small in comparison with the vast sums spent on the building of roads and bridges in order to make Ajanta easily accessible to tourists and lovers of art. The newly constructed road through the Fardapur Ghat which leads from Aurangabad to Ajanta is now a most pleasant drive, offering lovely views of the Ajanta valley and the Khandesh plains.

The concern and anxiety for the conservation and study of the Ajanta frescoes has been so great that along with the measures enumerated above a systematic scheme has been carried out to reproduce the frescoes by photographic process, in order to keep for posterity an authentic record of this priceless heritage of Indian art. The scheme has been eminently successful; and the two volumes (Oxford 1930-33), containing the photographic copies of the frescoes of Caves I-II with

an authoritative study of them from the artistic and iconographic points of view, have been welcomed by scholars and connoisseurs all over the world.

Richness of Archaeological remains in the Dominions.—H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions possess a vast array of archaeological remains, varying from pre-historic and protohistoric antiquities to Buddhist, Hindu and Jain pagodas, and Moslem shrines, and even Christian tombs. Among pre-historic antiquities agate knives, chipped implements of white quartz, and polished celts and axes have been found in the Aurangabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Raichur and Gulbarga Districts. The megalithic tombs exist in great abundance in Telingana and the southern parts of the Dominions, and when excavated they disclose a large variety of polished pottery, weapons, and iron and bronze utensils. The Archaeological Department, Hyderabad, has also discovered certain 'marks' on the pottery dug out from these graves which on account of their close resemblance to the Pali and also to the old Cretan and Mycenian characters have been considered by some scholars to be the original form of the Indian alphabet.

Among the Buddhist monuments the rock-cut temples of Ajanta and Ellora are well-known. The caves at the former place consist of twenty-four monasteries (*viharas*), and five cathedrals (*chaityas*), all of which have been excavated in a wall of almost perpendicular rock, about 259 feet high, sweeping round in a hollow semi-circle with the Waghara stream below and a wooded rocky promontory jutting out of its opposite banks. The *chaityas* are usually about twice as long as they are wide, the largest being 94'-6" by 41'-3". The back or inner end of the *chaityas* is almost circular, the roofs are lofty and vaulted, some originally ribbed with woods, others with stone cut in imitation of wooden ribs. A colonnade hewn out of the solid rock runs round each, dividing the nave from the aisles. The columns in the most ancient caves are plain octagonal pillars without bases or capitals, while in later excavations they are elaborately carved. Within the circular end of the *chaitya* stands the *daghoba* (relic-holder), a solid mass of rock, consisting of a cylindrical base supporting a cupola (*garbha*), which in turn is surmounted by a square capital or 'tee' (*toran*). The twenty-four *viharas*, or Buddhist monasteries, containing cells

are usually square in form, supported by rows of pillars, either running round them separating the great central hall from the aisles, or disposed in four equi-distant lines. In the larger caves of this type, a veranda cut out of the rock, with cells at either end, shades the entrance; the great hall occupies the middle space, with a small chamber behind and a shrine containing a figure of the Buddha enthroned.

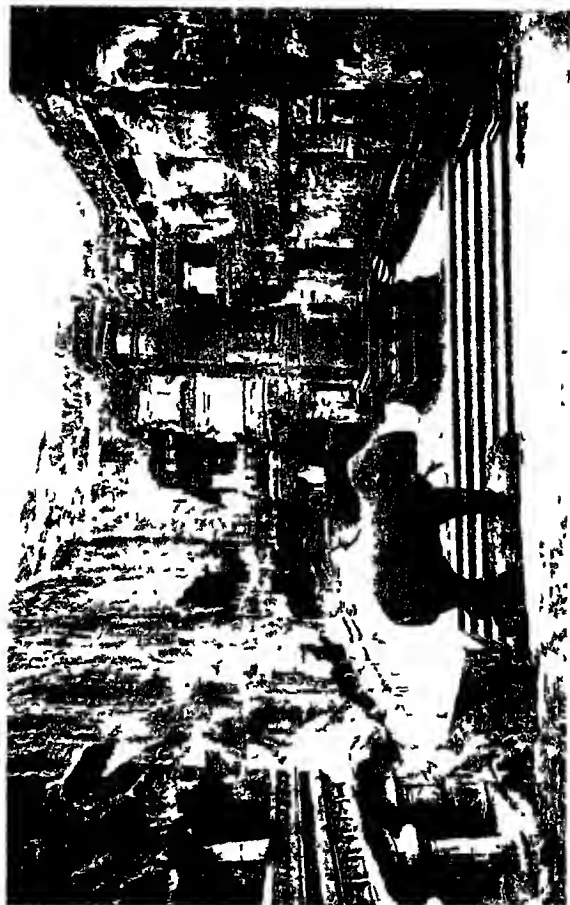
The carvings in the earliest caves represent the umbrella the *daghoba* (relic-holder), the *chaitya* (window) and the rail-berm, which are all emblematic of the Buddha and of the religious shrine dedicated to him. In the later caves the walls of the aisles, the columns and entablatures of pillars and the relic shrines are covered with belts of elaborate tracery, pretty statuettes, lively and well executed elephants, hunting scenes, human figures and faces all tastefully rendered.

The paintings at Ajanta which originally existed in almost all the caves there, supply a more vivid picture of the feelings and aspirations of the Buddhists, during the period of their greatest prosperity in India, than can be obtained from any other source, and their artistic value is

much higher than that of the sculptures. "I find the work," writes Mr. Griffiths, "so accomplished in execution, so consistent in convention, so vivacious and varied in design, and full of such evident delight in beautiful form and colour that I cannot help ranking it with some of the early art which the world has agreed to praise in Italy. The Ajanta workmanship is admirable, long subtle curves are drawn with great precision in a line of unvarying thickness with one sweep of the brush, the touch is often bold and vigorous, the handling broad, and in some cases the impasto is as solid as in the best Pompeian work. The draperies too are thoroughly understood, and though the folds may be conventionally drawn, they express most thoroughly the peculiarities of the oriental treatment of unsewn cloth. For the purposes of art education no better examples could be placed before an Indian art student than those to be found in Ajanta."

The temples and monasteries of Ellora, to which the three great religious sects—the Buddhists, the Hindus and the Jains—have each contributed in an almost equal degree, have been mentioned in history by the celebrated Arab Geographer Mas'udi in the tenth century. The

Buddhist caves, twelve in number, are situated at the south-end of the series; the Indra Sabha or Jain group, consisting of five caves, lies at the other extremity (north); the Brahmanical caves, which number seventeen, are between the other two groups. In age the caves vary from about the fifth to the ninth century, and important inscriptions have been found in them. The most interesting cave at Ellora is the Kailasa temple, one of the most wonderful specimens of architectural art in India. It is an immense monolithic temple separated from the surrounding rock, and elaborately carved outside and inside. The court in which it stands is two hundred and seventy feet long, and about a hundred and fifty feet wide. Portions of the temple in the centre have at some period been most elaborately painted, and even now there are some fragments which still retain much of their original beauty. "The lofty basement of the temple", says Mr. Burgess, "is of itself a remarkable conception, with its row of huge elephants, lions and griffins in every possible attitude tearing one another or feeding. And then the great hall above with its sixteen pillars and more pilasters, all carved with different details of sculpture, its balcony porches at the sides, and double pavilions before the front porch, its vestibule to the



THE KAILASA (ELLORA)

sanctuary with large sculptures on each side and its five shrines round the platform, all testify to the attempt made to rival and outdo all previous temples of the kind."

The structural temples of the Dominions are no less magnificent than the rock-cut pagodas, and the Naganatha temple of Aundha (Parbhani District), the Great Temple of Palampet (Warangal District), the Mahadeva temple of Ittagi (Raichur District), and the Vishnu temple of Dichpalli (Nizamabad District) are each a gem of the Mediaeval Hindu architecture. The Naganatha temple has a close resemblance in architectural design and sculpture decoration to the famous temple at Halebid, and the remarks of Fergusson on the latter building may appropriately be quoted here as they fully apply to the Naganatha temple.

"It must now, however, be considered that it is only for patient industry that this building is remarkable. The mode in which the eastern face is broken up by the larger masses, so as to give height and play of light and shade, is a better way of accomplishing what the Gothic architects attempted by their transepts and projections. This, however, is surpassed by the

western front, where the variety of outline, and the arrangement and the subordination of the various facets in which it is disposed, must be considered as a masterpiece of design in its class. If the frieze of gods were spread along a plain surface, it would lose more than half its effect, while the vertical angles, without interfering with the continuity of the frieze, give height and strength to the whole composition. The disposition of the horizontal lines of the lower friezes is equally effective. Here again the artistic combination of horizontal with vertical lines and the play of outline and of light and shade far surpass anything in Gothic art. The effects are just what the mediæval architects were often aiming at, but which they never attained so perfectly as was done at Halebid.”

The salient feature of the Palampet temple is the figure-brackets, which spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars and nominally support the ponderous *Chhrujja* beams. The brackets consist of female figures which remind one of their prototypes at Sanchi and other early Buddhist sites. The poses of the body are extremely graceful, but the features and the expression of the face are less successful and one is tempted to think that the

artists were guided by some religious conventionalities in their work. The floral designs and figures of animals carved on the temple are exceedingly fine and represent art of a high order.

The Mahadeva temple at Ittagi and the Vishnu temple at Dichpalli besides exhibiting ingenuity of design in the arrangement of their structural parts have a wealth of carving which is extremely crisp and fine. The late Col. Meadows Taylor remarking on the Ittagi temple wrote :—"The carving on some of the pillars and of the lintels and architraves of the door is quite beyond description. No chased work in silver or gold could be finer."

In the domain of Moslem architecture some monuments of the Dominions take rank among the greatest architectural creations in the East—to wit, the Jami' Masjid of Gulbarga, the Chand Minar of Daulatabad, the Madrasah of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar and the Char Minar of Hyderabad. The peculiarity of the Mosque at Gulbarga is that its entire area, 36,720 sq. ft., unlike any mosque in India, is roofed over. The building is also important as being the earliest Moslem mosque in the Deccan built of original material and representing the principal architectural

forms—the dome with a long clerestory, the tall, slim pointed arch, and the squat arch, which we see repeated over and over again in later Moslem buildings of Bijapur, Bidar and Golconda.

The Chand Minar of Daulatabad is a tall, but slender minaret, 210 ft. high and 70 ft. in circumference near the basement. It has a conical apex and three large galleries built on its outside at various heights. The form of the apex and the galleries suggest Persian influence because they are so unlike anything in India.

The chief importance of the Madrasah of Bidar, which was built in the middle of the fifteenth century, lies in the encaustic tiles which adorn the facade of the building and display a perfect revelry of colour. The Madrasah was in a flourishing condition in the time of Ferishta, staffed as it was by professors and divines from the most distant countries of Asia, and equipped with a library of 3,000 manuscripts.

The Char Minar or ‘four minarets,’ built in 1591, is a unique monument of its kind in India and in the grandeur of its conception and the just balance of its structural masses, combined with picturesqueness of detail, far surpasses the

Atala Masjid gateway and the Baland Darwaza of Northern India, and the lofty but monotonous and heavy *gopurams* of the south. The plan of the building consists of a square hall, having an arch in each of its faces and a lofty decagonal minaret at each of its angles. The minarets, 180 ft. high, are surmounted by small domes with gilt terminals, and each is surrounded by three galleries. The parapet of the building is adorned with panels of lattice work, in great variety of design, and below it runs a small arcade. Next comes an ornamental cornice, and below this again a larger arcade and another ornamental cornice. The Char Minar was originally designed as a gateway in front of the Char Kaman *piazza* on which the lofty portals of the royal palaces opened.

Among the monuments of Hyderabad City, the Mecca Masjid, the Mushirabad Mosque, the Toli Masjid and the Golconda tombs are worthy of notice. The Mecca Masjid, situated to the south-west of the Char Minar, is a spacious building, 225 ft. long, 180 ft. broad, 75 ft. high. It is built entirely of stone and occupies a paved quadrangle 360 ft. square. Fifteen arches support the roof, which is flanked by two large towers

rising 100 feet above the pavement of the quadrangle. The mosque can accommodate 10,000 worshippers. Muhammad Qutub Shah (1612-26) commenced the building, and after his death its construction was continued by his successors, Abdullah Qutub Shah and Abul Hasan, but Aurangzeb completed it. The Mushirabad Mosque and the Toli Masjid situated in the suburbs of Hyderabad, are typical of the Qutub Shahi style, having somewhat slender minarets and adorned with a lavish use of cut-plaster work. The former building, up to a few years ago, had a leaning Minar which was an object of curiosity to the sightseers of Hyderabad. The Minar had an iron core which through weight became bent at rather an unusual angle on one side and ultimately broke causing the destruction of the Minar which now has however been thoroughly repaired.

The tombs at Golconda form an extensive group, but their architecture shows evident signs of the decadence that was too surely invading art at the time they were erected. Their general plan is a dome standing upon a square base which is surrounded by an arcade of pointed arches. The arcade is single storied in the smaller tombs, but doubled in the larger

mausolea and flanked with minarets. The interiors of the domes are laid out with intersecting arches in infinite variety and the middle of the floor is occupied by the grave which is of polished black stone. The shape of the grave is oblong and stepped with six or eight slabs diminishing above. The top is either *bombe* or flat, and the sides bear mortuary and devotional inscriptions in *Naskh* characters. At one time the walls and cupolas of all the principal tombs of Golconda were adorned with glazed tiles the fragments of which can be traced on some tombs to this day.

Among the places of interest in Hyderabad the Husain Sagar lake, the Mir Alam's tank and Monsieur Raymond's tomb also deserve to be mentioned. The first of these is a pleasing expanse of water 11.16 miles in circumference. A broad road built on the *bund* connects the City and Suburbs with Secunderabad. The *bund*, which is 1 mile and 2,280 ft. long, was constructed by Ibrahim Qutuh Shah (1550-80) at a cost of Rs. 254,636.

The Mir Alam tank is a most picturesquely situated sheet of water being bounded on two sides with gently sloping undulation, beyond which rise low ranges of granite rocks. At the

west end is a pretty wooded island on the summit of which is the tomb of a Musalman saint. The tank is about eight miles in circumference, and its *bund* was constructed by French engineers. The *bund* is 3,360 ft. in length and consists of 21 large granite arches laid on their sides with the semicircular projection opposed to the body of the water. The tank was built by Mir Alam, who led the Contingent forces of H. H. the Nizam during the war with Tipu Sultan in 1799.

Monsieur Raymond's tomb consists of a granite obelisk 23 ft. high standing in the centre of an oblong platform, 180 ft. by 85 ft. broad. The obelisk contains no inscription, but simply the letters J. R. (Joachim Raymond). In front of the tomb is a small flat-roofed open sided building, supported on a number of small pillars, with a small recess used for the reception of the lamps and other articles used in decorating the tomb. The view from the summit of the platform is one of the most charming about Hyderabad. Michel Joachim Marie Raymond was born in France in 1755 so he was about forty-three years of age at the time of his death. He came to Pondicherry with the intention of engaging in mercantile pursuits in 1775, but he soon abandoned trade

for the more enticing profession of arms and entered the service of Tipu Sultan. He subsequently joined Bussy on the return of the latter to India in 1783, and on Bussy's death at Pondicherry two years afterwards Raymond, who held the rank of Captain, succeeded to the Command of the corps and entered the service of H. H. the Nizam. Each anniversary of Raymond's death is celebrated at the tomb by a grand *Urs*, which is attended by some thousands of the Irregular Troops to whom his memory is still sacred.

Recent Excavations of Historic Sites.— Apart from the preservation of monumental antiquities the Department is carrying out a systematic programme in exploring and excavating such sites as will throw light on the past history of the Deccan. Among the latest results of the excavations conducted by the Department is the discovery of an Andhra town which is described here briefly. The site is situated some 41 miles to the north-west of Hyderabad City, and consists of a large mound covering an area of nearly 100 acres and rising some 25 ft. higher than the adjoining ground. The mound is situated along the bed of a stream across which in comparatively recent

times, a dam has been built for storing water. The land above the mound was under cultivation until last year (1940); but occasionally after the rains Andhra coins of the 2nd century A. D. and earlier, used to be found in the area. The Department at once submitted proposals to the Government for the acquisition of the land and the excavations of the site. The Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, as President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, readily sanctioned the proposal and through the active help of Sir Theodore Tasker, the Revenue Member, the acquisition of the land was speedily arranged, and the excavation operations started. The most notable among the finds is a large number of terracotta figurines showing highly developed skill in modelling, a keen sense for realistic effect, and lively imagination for inner expression and artistic detail. These figurines represent gods and religious personages of Mahayana school of the Buddhist faith, comprising the representations of the Buddha, a large number of Yakshas and Yakshinis and some worldly characters having a striking resemblance in a few cases to European sculptures of the classical and even later periods in points of technique and general expression.

The excavations have exposed to view a number of architectural remains, such as the bases of *Chaityas*, apsidal temples, *stupas*, circular relic chambers, and *viharas*, monasteries. They are built of large thick bricks laid in mud. Some of the bricks used at corners are square in design, measuring about 20 inches each way and 3 inches in thickness. The bases of ordinary houses have rubble foundations and the rooms are rather of small size, 10 to 12 ft. in length and 6 to 8 ft. in breadth. In some houses there are wells with baked-clay rings used in construction.

From the general character of the finds it appears that the people had a considerably developed artistic taste; the principal occupation was agriculture, but skill in jeweller's work and potter's craft had reached a high level. The excavations at Kondapur have just been started and the plan of the old town is being gradually exposed, which is calculated to unveil the early history of the people of this part of the world.

Survey of prehistoric and protohistoric antiquities.— A systematic survey has also been made of the prehistoric and protohistoric antiquities of the Dominions and a map prepared showing the settlements of the early man in the Deccan

with reference to his occupations and conditions of life in different periods. As a result of this survey the megalithic remains of the Dominions have been classified; the principal types among them being cairns, cromlechs, dolmens, menhirs and avenues. Some examples of the 'urn-burial' have also been found, the urns being large enough to hold the body in a crouching position. In some urns bones in a calcined condition have been found, showing that the body was first cremated and bones afterwards placed in the urn and buried. As in the megalithic tombs iron implements, such as daggers, hatchets, axes and scythes, have been invariably found, it is inferred that the tombs belong to the Iron age. In rare cases bronze articles have also been found, but they are always of a small size, such as ferrules of sticks, bells and small cups. Recently the Department has also discovered three copper swords in the Raichur district which bear a striking resemblance to the swords found in the Fategarh district some forty years ago. As these swords show a high class of workmanship they are apparently of a later date than the iron implements found in the megalithic tombs which are always of a crude type. Further, as the number of copper and bronze articles found so far in the Deccan is very

small, it will not be safe at the present stage to infer that in India like Europe the Copper age preceded the Iron. A vast collection of Neolithic implements has also been made and as they have generally been found on surface and mixed with such antiquities as beads, conch ornaments and glass bangles it appears that the practice to make stone implements continued among primitive tribes even up to historic times 1000-500 B. C.

CHAPTER VI

PLACES OF INTEREST

A. The City of Hyderabad and its Suburbs

Golconda.— Golconda, the ancient capital of the Qutub Shahi kings and the seat of the provincial governors of the still earlier Kakatiyas, is well-known on account of its diamond mines, which are exhausted now. The town fell into comparative insignificance after the foundation of its rival, Hyderabad, in 1589. Golconda still has a hill fort, the walls and bastions of which are built of large blocks of masonry, some of them weighing several tons. The gates are studded with iron wrought into various fanciful devices and huge sharp-pointed spikes, which were intended to prevent elephants from battering them in. Formerly there were eight gates, but the most important now are the Fateh Darwaza, through which the Mughal forces, after their victory in 1687, entered the Fort, and the Banjara, by which the visitor generally passes when proceeding from the fort to the tombs of the Qutub Shahi Kings. Inside the fort, be-

sides the remains of old Qutub Shahi buildings, there is a group of palaces called the Nau Mahla. They are comparatively modern, having been built by the earlier Nizams, but their plans are very artistic and their beauty is enhanced by the pleasantness of the gardens in which they are situated.

About three furlongs to the north-west of the Golconda Fort stand the tombs of the Qutub Shahi kings, who reigned from 1518 to 1687. The general plan of these tombs is a dome built upon a square base which is surrounded by a gallery of pointed arches. The gallery is single-storied in the case of the minor tombs, but it is doubled in the larger tombs, and the architectural effect is quite good, giving a certain elegance combined with balance. The tombs of Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, the fifth king of the dynasty and 'Abdulla Qutub Shah, the seventh monarch, are the most imposing in this group.

There is a mosque attached to the tomb of Hayat Bakhshi Begum (mother of the seventh king), the architecture of which shows that under the Qutub Shahi Kings even in a religious build-

ing Hindu motifs and decorative devices were freely used.

Hyderabad.— Hyderabad, although the fourth city of India in respect of population, appeals most to the tourist on account of its still retaining an Oriental glamour, which is not to be found in the larger cities of India. Hyderabad at the same time is considered to be the most progressive as in excellence and beauty its roads and public buildings stand second to none of the other great cities of India.

Among its archaeological monuments the Char Minar, the Char Kaman, the Mecca Masjid, the Badshahi 'Ashur Khana and the Mushirabad Mosque are the most important. The Char Minar is a stately gateway built in the middle of the town. Its four arches face the four principal thoroughfares of the city. The Mecca Masjid is a grand but sombre building, begun by Muhammad Qutub Shah in 1614 and completed by Aurangzeb in 1692. It has an extensive court (360 ft. square), on the southern side of which the tombs of all the Nizams, from the time of Nizam 'Ali Khan, who died in 1803, are built. The Mushirabad Mosque and the Toli Masjid are very characteristic of the Qutub Shahi style, which is

marked by a profusion of plaster decoration and love of minor architectural detail, such as slender minarets, tiny kiosks and delicate parapets and screens.

His Exalted Highness the present Nizam of Hyderabad is fond of architecture, and during his reign a large number of palatial buildings have been constructed. As examples of these mention should be made of the High Court, the City College, the Osmania General Hospital and the Town Hall. In all these buildings due regard has been paid to the old architectural styles of Hyderabad, but at the same time modern building materials, such as cement and steel, have been fully utilised, and up to date principles of hygiene and comfort duly observed. The buildings of the Osmania University, partly constructed and partly under construction, when completed may add a new chapter to the history of the architecture of the Deccan, for they have been designed with due observance of the tradition and culture of Hyderabad as well as with strict regard to the scientific requirements of modern times.

The following is a brief list of the places of interest in the City of Hyderabad and its suburbs:-

Badshahi 'Ashur Khana.— The inner hall has beautiful tile-work. It was built by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah in 1594.

Baradari of Raja Chandulal.— Maharaja Chandu Lal was the Minister and Peshkar of the Nizam from 1806-43. The house is highly ornamented and a good example of the Asaf Jahi architecture.

Char Kaman.— The four arches on the four sides of a *piazza* which originally was laid out in front of the Royal palaces. The arches are of colossal size and were built in 1593.

Char Minar.— The most imposing Muslim building in South India. It is a gateway with four arches facing the four principal roads of the town. Built in 1591 by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah, the founder of Hyderabad.

Chau Mahala.— The palace has four quadrangles, one behind the other, with halls around them. The *Durbars* and all important State functions are held here.

City College.— Built during the reign of the present Nizam.

Daru-sh-Shifa.— An old hospital built by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah in 1599.

Falaknuma Palace.— Built by Sir Viqar-ul-Umara, one of the ministers of Hyderabad, as a private residence. The late Nizam purchased it for the sum of Rs. 35 lakhs in 1897. It has a beautiful facade in Grecian style, the cornice resting on a double row of Corinthian pillars. The staircase to the upper floor is of marble, with beautiful carved balustrades supporting at intervals marble figures with candelabra. The Ball-room, the Dining-room, the Smoking-room and Bed-rooms are all artistically furnished.

Fateh Maidan.— The military sports and parades of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's birthday are held here. The name is associated with Aurangzeb's victory over the Qutub Shahi forces.

Golconda Fort.— Particulars above.

Golconda Tombs.— Particulars above.

Gosha Mahal Baradari.— It was built by King Abul Hasan Tana Shah, the last ruler of Golconda. It is a massive structure, now used for masonic purposes. The building is open to public during the daytime.

Hashmatpet Cairns.— Two cairns of this site have been excavated and preserved for the benefit of visitors.

High Court.— It is a modern building constructed during the reign of His Exalted Highness the present Nizam at a cost of Rs. 19 lakhs. The style is based on the old architecture of the Deccan.

Himayat Sagar Tank.— The lake has been named after the heir-apparent. The dam has been built across the river 'Isi and the water stored is utilised partly for irrigation and partly for drainage.

Himayat Agricultural Farm.— It has been established to initiate the *Ryot* into up to date scientific methods of land cultivation and farming.

Husain Sagar.— A pleasing expanse of water. 11.16 miles in circumference, between Secunderabad and Hyderabad. The dam was built by Ibrahim Quli Qutub Shah in 1575.

Hyderabad Cottage Industries.— The institution has been established to revive old cottage industries of Hyderabad. Visitors may purchase here the articles which are manufactured at the institution.

Jami Masjid and Hammam.— They were built by Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah in 1598.

Lakkar Kot.— A fine specimen of the wood architecture of the Asaf Jahi period.

Masjid and Hammam of Miyan Mishk.— They were built by an Abyssinian valet of King Abul Hasan Qutub Shah in 1678.

Maula 'Ali Hill.— On the top of the hill is a shrine belonging to Shiite faith. At the foot of the hill towards the west and the north are some cromlechs and cairns.

Mecca Masjid.— It is a massive building the construction of which commenced during the reign of 'Abdulla Qutub Shah. The building was completed by Aurangzeb after his conquest of Hyderabad.

Mint.— H. E. H. the Nizam's Government have a large mint of their own to coin money. The Osmania Sicca rupee, as the Nizam's rupee is called, weighs 172.5 grains and contains 2 *mashas* of alloy to 9 of silver.

Mir 'Alam Tank.— It is a most picturesquely situated sheet of water, about 8 miles in circumference. Its dam was constructed by French engineers.

Mu'Azzam Jahi Market.— It has been built during the reign of the present Nizam at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs.

Museum.— It has well-equipped sections of Pre-historic implements, Sculpture, Painting, Inscriptions, MSS., Coins, Old Arms, Bidri-ware. Old China and Textiles. The Museum is open to public from 9 to 12 in the morning and 2 to 5 in the afternoon on all days except THURSDAY.

Mushirabad Mosque.— It is a typical building of the Qutub Shahi style, having somewhat slender minarets and adorned with a lavish use of cut plaster work.

Naubat Pahar.— 'Band Rock' so called from the fact that in olden times all official communications of the Mughal emperors were proclaimed from this rock to the sound of music.

Osmania General Hospital.— Built during the reign of the present Nizam at a cost of Rs. 23 lakhs. It is perhaps the largest hospital in South India.

Osmania University.— It was inaugurated in 1918. The special feature of the University is to teach all subjects through the medium of Urdu which is the language of the court and of the

educated classes of the Dominions. English is, however, taught as the compulsory second language and the standard aimed at is the same as in other Indian Universities. Education is imparted in the faculties of Theology, Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engineering and Education.

Osmansagar Tank.— The river Musi on the banks of which Hyderabad City is situated was liable to floods; the last of which in 1908 caused great loss of life and property. To make this impossible in the future and at the same time to provide a plentiful supply of pure drinking water in the City and suburb a dam has been built across the river at a place called Gandipet. The dam is an interesting piece of modern engineering and has cost Rs. 54 lakhs.

Panch Mahala.— One of the old palaces of the Nizam. It is called Panch Mahala on account of its being divided into five apartments.

Public Gardens.— They have rare plants and well laid out beds of flowers. The gardens are open to the public from 6 a. m. to 9. p. m.

Raymond's Tomb.— Michel Joachim Marie Raymond was born in France in 1755. He came to Pondicherry in 1775 and entered the service

of Tipu Sultan. He subsequently joined Bussy on the return of the latter to India in 1783 and on Bussy's death two years afterwards he entered the service of the Nizam. The tomb consists of a granite obelisk standing in the middle of an oblong platform.

Salar Jung's Palace.— The house was built by the late Sir Salar Jung in the fifties of the last century. The grandson of the builder, who enjoys the same title, has vast collections of Jade, Old Arms, Textiles, MSS. and Old China. Visitors may see the palace by arrangement with the Private Secretary to the Nawab Saheb.

Victoria Memorial Orphanage.— Children whose parents die early and who have no relatives to look after them, are sent to this institution under an Act of Government. The Orphanage has adequate arrangements for literary as well as industrial education under the superintendence of a European.

Zoo (Public Gardens).— It has a good collection of wild animals and birds.



BODHISATTVĀ PADMAPĀNI (AJANTA)

B. Places of historical interest outside the City of Hyderabad and its Suburbs

Ajanta.— 45 miles north of Aurangabad has obtained world-wide fame for its Buddhist cave temples, with fresco paintings. Hewn out of solid rock, these temples belong to a period of about 800 years, from the 2nd century B. C. to the 7th century A. D. The painting of the great Bodhisattva Padmapani, the lotus handed, in the Vihara cave No. 1 is regarded as the finest expression of Indian art. Mr. Yazdani writes, "The name and history of the artist who painted this wonderful subject will never be known but the fading fresco, as long as it survives, will tell the story of the genius and skill of its author in most eloquent terms". There is a striking resemblance to the representations of the Madonna in Italian art, in the painting of the mother and the child offering alms to Buddha, when he revisits his native city after his enlightenment. The Toilet scene is another graceful painting. Mr. Gladstone Solomon writes, "I can think of no parallel to this frank and chivalrous woman worship at

Ajanta.— Nowhere else perhaps has woman received such perfect and understanding homage”.

Hieuen Tsang, the Buddhist Chinese traveller of the 7th century A. D., probably visited Ajanta. Some of the most beautiful sculptures are to be seen in cave No. 26. The death of Buddha is represented by a reclining sculpture, 23 ft. 3 in., in length. Above and below the dying Master are hundreds of natural-sized figures of monks grief-stricken over the passing away of Buddha.

The inscriptions at Ajanta disclose the existence of the Vakataka dynasty, one of the most important dynasties that followed the Andhra dynasty.

Alampur.—It is situated on the western bank of the River Tungabhadra, in the Raichur District. The fort in the town contains ruins of temples. The principal temple bears a striking resemblance to the Papanatha temple at Pattadakal in the Dharwar District. The inner plan and decoration of the temple bears a striking resemblance to the plans and carvings of some of the rock-hewn temples of western India. In the interior of these temples one is often likely to forget whether he is in a rock-hewn shrine or in a structural temple. The decorations and sculptures remind one of the Gupta Art.

Anagundi.—It is one of the feudatory Samasthans in H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions, situated on the left bank of the River Tungabhadra. On the opposite bank of the river are the ruins of Hampi-Vijayanagara. The neighbourhood has been identified as the Kishkindha of the Ramayana. In the 11th century, it formed part of the Chalukyan kingdom and was known as Kampila. The city was burnt by the Cholas in 1068. In the 12th century, the country passed into the hands of the Hoysalas. The Yadava king, Mahadeva ruled over it in the 13th century. About 1310, its ruler, Vira Kampila Deva, asserted his independence. In 1327 Muhammad Bin Tughlaq sent an expedition and annexed it to his Empire. About 1344 Kampila again asserted its independence and became the nucleus out of which Vijayanagara was born. Anagundi or Kunjara Kona means The Elephant Corner. After the battle of Talikota, it again passed into the hands of the Sultans. In 1776 Tipu Sultan captured it. In 1800 it passed into the hands of the Nizam and the River Tungabhadra formed the natural boundary between the Nizam's and the Company's territories.

Nine tombs or Brindavanas of the Madhwa Saints are situated on a rocky island, near Anagundi.

Aurangabad.—It is the headquarters of the district bearing the same name. It was founded by the famous minister of the Ahmadnagar kings, Malik Ambar, about 1610, and was known as Khirki. The present name, Aurangabad, was given to it during the viceroyalty of Aurangzeb in 1653. His first wife, Rabia Daurani Begum, died at Aurangabad and to her memory was erected the beautiful tomb known as Bibi-ka-Maqbara. It was intended to rival the celebrated Taj Mahal at Agra, and like it, is visible for miles in every direction. The mausoleum stands within an enclosed area, 500 yds. long and 300 yds. broad. The entrance gate contains an inscription giving the architect's name 'Ataullah and the Hijri date 1071. Beyond the gate is a spacious porch, surmounted by an arched dome. The walls and ceiling are tastefully ornamented. The Maqbara stands on a raised platform about 20 ft. high, flanked at the four corners by minarets. The tomb is surrounded by an octagonal marble screen which is most elaborately pierced and carved. The screen at Agra is inlaid with

precious stones and various coloured marbles, while that in the Maqbara is constructed of purest white marble.

About 2 miles north of the city are situated the cave temples of Aurangabad, belonging to the 6th or 7th century A.D. They contain massive sculptures, the most important being the figure of Avalokiteswara with the eight scenes of the Buddhist prayer in which the Bodhisattva is invoked thus, "All hail! great compassionate Padmapani Bodhisattva, Mahasattva! From the devouring fire, merciful one, deliver us: from the sword of the enemy, merciful Lord, deliver us! From captivity and slavery, merciful one, deliver us! From shipwreck, compassionate Lord, deliver us! From wild beasts, posionous reptiles and enraged animals, great compassionate Lord, deliver us! Hail! Padmapani Bodhisattva! Hail! Amitabha Buddha. (See also Daulatabad and Raoza.)

Bhadrachellum.—The temple of Rama at Bhadrachellum is under the jurisdiction of H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. The government spends annually 25 to 30,000 rupees on its upkeep. To reach the temple, travellers have to alight at the Bhadrachellum Road Rly. Station and cross the River Godavari by ferryboats.

According to tradition, Rama, during his exile, built his cottage, known as Parnasala, near Bhadrachellum. Sita was carried away by Ravana from this place. The scene of the fight between Ravana and Jatayu, the vulture is near Dummagudem, (the place of Dust), 16 miles from Bhadrachellum. The temple of Rama at Bhadrachellum was renovated by Ramdas *alias* Gopanna, the Tahsildar, during the reign of the Qutub Shahi king, Abul Hasan Tana Shah. The Telugu ballad, Ramdas Charitra, is very popular in the Telingana. A picture in the temple is shown as that of Ramdas. Ramdas was the nephew of the two famous Brahmin ministers of the last Qutub Shahi king, Akkanna and Madanna.

Bhongir.—Town and fort, 36 miles east of Hyderabad, is one of the earliest Deccan forts. Like the Warangal fort, it was once protected by a strong mud wall. In building the fort, advantage was taken of a high rock, rising about 500 ft. from the surrounding country and having steep sides all round except towards the south-east, in which direction the approach to the fort has been built. At a height of about 125 ft. the first gateway is reached, which is of Muslim style. The arch of the gateway has very fine

proportions. On the top of the hill, are the remains of the Baradari or the halled pavilion.

In 1709 a free booter named Paparai raided Bhongir and the neighbouring territory. Eventually he was captured and executed.

Bidar.—It is built on an elevated and healthy plateau, 2330 ft. above sea level and has been identified as the ancient Vidarbha. In 1323 it passed into the hands of the Muslims. In 1429, the Bahmani Sultan, Ahmad Shah Wali, transferred his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar. The fortifications of the place are very strong and present a striking appearance as they are approached. Several gateways lead to the fort, the most massive being the Gumbaz gate, with a huge dome covering it. Adjoining this gate are the ruins of royal palaces. The Rangin Mahal is, so called from the coloured tiles used in its construction and reveals Persian influence, in the elegant floral and calligraphical devices. What was known as the Zenana Mahal, is an audience hall, 109 ft. by 52 ft. and is decorated with exquisite tile work. The Takht Mahal, built on the brink of a precipice, was used as the Throne room.

The fortress has a circumference of 4500 yards and is thirty-six feet high. There are 37 massive bastions, the strongest of which rises to a height of 120 ft., being known as the Kalyani Burj. There is a cannon mounted on one of the bastions, 28 ft. 11 inches in length, perhaps, the longest gun in India.

Two miles from Bidar are the tombs of the Bahmani kings. It is interesting to read the inscriptions on the tomb of Ahmad Shah Wali, the founder of Bidar, imbued with a strong Sufi spirit,

“In every form of creation I discerned
Divine grace,

In all I have seen love and adoration.”

By far the most remarkable monument in Bidar, is the college or Madrassah built by Mahmud Gawan, the famous minister of the Bahmanis, (1472 A.D.). The building rises to three stories in a most imposing pile. Its entire length extends to 205 ft., with a width of 180 ft. and is divided up into apartments comprising a mosque, a library, lecture halls, professors' quarters and students' cubicles.

To the west of the town are the tombs of the Barid Shahi kings, of which the most beautiful is that of 'Ali Barid, the third ruler of the line.

Daulatabad.—A hill fort 10 miles from Aurangabad was known as Deogiri in early times and was the capital of the Yadava kings in the 12th and 13th centuries. In 1338 Muhammad Bin Tughlaq transferred his capital from Delhi to Deogiri and changed the name to Daulatabad. Ibn Batuta, a native of Tangiers, who visited the Sultan's court at Daulatabad, described it as an enormous city which rivalled Delhi in importance and in the spaciousness of its planning. The *Badshah Nama* describes the fort as "standing on a rock which towers to the sky. In circumference it measures 5,000 legal *gaz* and the rock all round is smoothed so carefully, from the base of the fort to the level of the water, that a snake or an ant could ascend it only with great difficulty. Around it there is a moat, forty legal yards in width and thirty in depth, cut into the solid rock. In the heart of the rock there is a dark tortuous passage, like the ascent of a minaret, and a light is needed to see one's way in the broad daylight. The steps are cut in the rock itself and the bottom is closed by an iron gate. It is by this

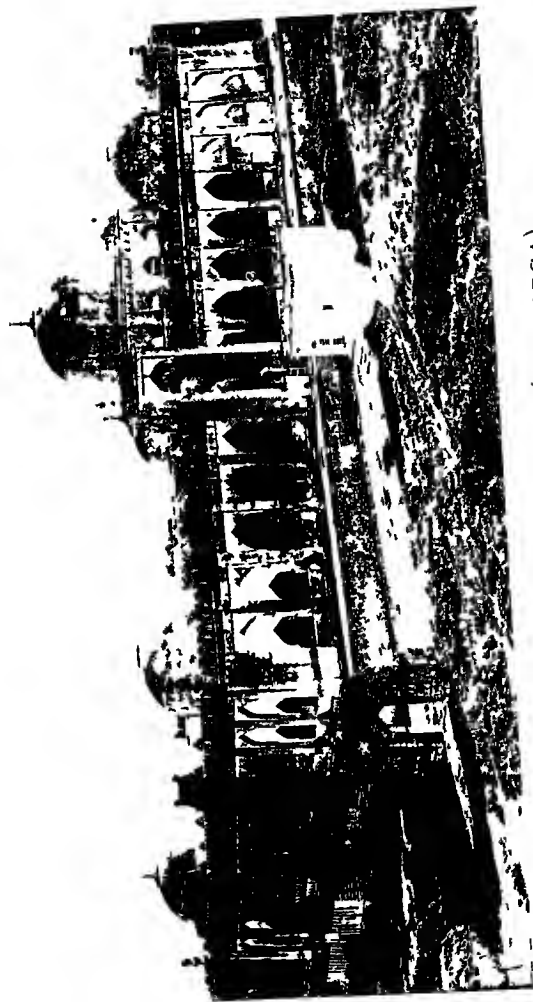
road that the fortress is entered. Beside the passage a large iron brazier has been constructed, which, when necessary, could be placed in the middle of it and a fire being kindled in this brazier, its heat would effectually prevent all progress." In 1632 Daulatabad passed into the hands of the Mughals.

An object of great interest at Daulatabad is the tall minaret erected by Sultan 'Alauddin in 1435 A.D. The minaret is 210 ft. in height and its circumference at the basement is 70 ft.

Ellora.—Represents the synthesis of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism and is famous for its titanic sculptures. The massive sculpture of Ravana shaking the Kailasa is compared to the art of the great French sculptor, Rodin. An unusual sculpture is that of Narasimha in the Dasavatara cave, full of expression and suggestive of energy and vigorous action.

Golconda.— (See under The City of Hyderabad and its Suburbs.)

Gulbarga.—It was the first capital of the Bahmani Sultans who rose to power in the 14th century. There is an old fort and in its neighbourhood are the tombs of the early Bahmani



THE GREAT MOSQUE, FORT (GULBARGA)

kings. They greatly resemble the contemporary Tughlaq buildings in Northern India.

Some little distance from these tombs is the darga or shrine of Banda Nawaz or Gisu Daraz, a celebrated Muslim saint, who came to Gulbarga during the reign of Firoz Shah in 1413. The shrine is held in great veneration. Its walls are decorated with Quranic texts in gilt letters and there is a Persian couplet, praising the virtues of the saint.

The great mosque in the fort is one of the most remarkable buildings in the Deccan. Some writers have compared it to the great Moorish mosque at Cardova in Spain. It is very spacious being 216 ft. in length from east to west and 176 ft. from north to south. Its great peculiarity is that alone of all the great mosques in India, the whole area is covered in. Its architecture shows strong Hindu influence, both in building methods and decoration.

The Bahmani dynasty reached the zenith of its power during the reign of Firoz Shah (1397-1422 A. D.) and his decorated tomb vividly depicts the free intermingling of Hindu and Muslim art.

Kalyani.— It is the ancient capital of the western Chalukyas. The city became famous during the reign of Vikramaditya VI, (1076-1127), and was the home of poets like Bilhana and Jurists like the celebrated Vignaneswara, the author of Mitakshara, who wrote, “on the surface of the earth, there was not, there is not, and there will not be a town like Kalyana : never was a monarch like the prosperous Vikramarka seen or heard of. May the Lord Vikramaditya protect this whole earth as long as the moon and stars endure.”

The present Nawabs of Kalyani are great patrons of art, especially painting.

Kopbal.— It is now a Jagir of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur and the town of Kopbal has been identified as the ancient Kopanapura, an important Jain centre of the 10th and 11th centuries A. D. Two minor inscriptions of Asoka have been recently discovered on two rock boulders near Kopbal. One of them is completely legible, unlike the other inscriptions. There is a strong fortress, described by Sir John Malcolm in 1790 as the strongest place he had seen in India. In 1786 it was occupied by Tipu Sultan. In 1790 it was successfully besieged by the forces of the British and the Nizam.

Malkhed.—It was the ancient Manyakheta, the capital of the Rashtrakuta kings of the 9th century A. D. The Chola invasions of the 10th century led to the transfer of the capital to Kalyani, 48 miles north-eastwards. There is an old fort on the River Kagini. Of the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha, (814-880 A. D.), the Arab merchant Sulaiman, who travelled in western India in 851 A. D., has written: "He is the fourth of the great monarchs of the world, the other three being the Caliph of Baghdad, the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Constantinople."

Malkhed is now a place of pilgrimage for followers of the Madhwa sect. The tombs of their fifth and sixth Gurus, Akshobya and Jaya Tirtha, (1388 A. D.), are at Malkhed.

Nanded.— About halfway between Hyderabad and Aurangabad, is an ancient town. Its original name, Nau Nanda Dehra, is associated with the nine Nandas who preceded Chandragupta Maurya about 325 B. C. It is now an important place of pilgrimage of the Sikhs. The remains of their last Guru, Guru Govind Singh, who died in 1708, are interred there. His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government has set aside the reve-

nue of five villages, yielding about Rs. 18,000 per year, for the maintenance of this shrine of Guru Govind Singh. Macauliffe quotes Guru Govind as having said : “ The temple and the mosque are the same : the Hindu worship and the Mussalman prayer are the same : all men are the same : it is through error they appear different ”.

Paithan.— On the River Godavari, 32 miles south-west of Aurangabad is one of the oldest cities of the Deccan. It was well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans for its textiles, embroidery work, bead industry and particularly for its export of onyx stone, through Barugaza or Broach. It was one of the capitals of the Andhra-Satavahana kings, known as Pratishtana. Excavations recently carried out have disclosed 16 ft. below the surface level the remains of structures, built of burnt bricks of 14 to 16 inches in length. Andhra coins, bearing the emblem of the Bodhi tree and the Swastika, similar to the Andhra coins found at Taxila, have been discovered.

Pakhal.— About 40 miles from Warangal is the village of Pakhal, famous for the largest lake in Telingana, covering an area of 13 square miles. This was constructed during the reign of Gana-

pathi Deva, the Kakatiya king of the 13th century A. D. The *bund* on the western side is about a mile in length. On every side there is far stretching jungle. There is a local saying that a squirrel could reach Bhadrachellum from the neighbourhood of Pakhal by leaping from tree to tree.

Palampet.— It is another village, about 40 miles from Warangal, on the shores of Ramappa lake, 8 square miles in extent. The temples of Ramappa in the village are described as the brightest stars in the galaxy of mediaeval Indian temples. They contain extremely artistic sculptures. No mortar was used in the construction of the temple. The main temple has porticoes on 3 sides. On either side of the doors of the porticoes, under the eaves are female figures arranged in pairs in the form of brackets. They are almost life size and are made of highly polished black basalt. Their poses are extremely graceful. The ceiling of the temple is full of ornamentation. Scenes from the Ramayana and the Puranas are represented in sculpture. The pillars are rich with subtle ornamentation. The figures of animals are also very fine.

Raichur.—It is an old town of the Deccan and figured prominently in the Bahmani-Vijayanagar

contest for the Raichur Doab. There is an inscription in the old fort, dated 1294 A.D., recording its construction by one of the Kakatiya subordinates. The inner wall of the fort is constructed of large blocks of gneiss, many of which are 12 ft. long and weigh upwards of 10 tons each. No mortar is used in this wall. The inscription is engraved on a stone 41 ft. 5 inches long and over 3 feet deep. Close to this big stone, is a smaller one with a drawing, describing the manner in which the big stone was conveyed to this place. It was loaded on a four wheeled cart drawn by a long team of buffaloes with men driving the animals and applying levers at the wheels to push the cart forward.

Raoza or Khuldabad.—It is situated 14 miles from Aurangabad and has attained fame as the burial place of several distinguished personages, the most important of them being Emperor Aurangzeb. It is remarkable for its austere simplicity. Near by are interred the remains of his second son, Prince Azam Shah. Opposite to these tombs is the tomb of Nawab Asaf Jah Bahadur, Nizam-ul Mulk, the founder of the Asaf Jahi dynasty. He was the most distinguished general of the Mughals, who proclaimed his independence in

. After a long and most remarkable career, he died at Burhanpur on the 19th June, 1748, at the age of 79 years. His remains were sent for interment to Raoza. Close by is the tomb of his second son, Nawab Nasir Jung Bahadur. A mile outside Raoza, are the tombs of the famous minister of Ahmadnagar, Malik Ambar, and the last Qutub Shahi king, Abul Hasan Tana Shah.

Warangal.— This town was known as Orukallu or Ekasila or the Single Rock. The fortress of Warangal was constructed during the reign of Ganapati Deva (1198 A.D.). The capital of the Kakatiyas, before the construction of this fort, was at Hanamkonda, now a suburb of Warangal, famous for its magnificent temple, known as "The thousand pillared temple". The sacred bull in front of the temple is a splendid specimen of a monolith. Several Jaina carvings are found on the rocks at Hanamkonda.

Queen Rudramamba, the daughter of Ganapati Deva surrounded the city with a massive outer mud wall and completed the construction of the inner walls. The stone walls have 4 gateways, remarkable for their strength. A special feature of the fortifications is a long flight of steps extending several hundred yards

on each side of the gateways, probably meant to enable the garrison to rush in large numbers to the ramparts to check a sudden attack from the enemy.

The most remarkable monuments in the fort are the four large elaborately carved gateways, carved in black stone. They bear a close resemblance to the famous gateways at Sanchi.

Excavations recently carried out in the fort have disclosed the remains of an unfinished temple. Artistic pillars, ceiling slabs very tastefully decorated and beautiful sculptures have been unearthed. They have been taken to the museum at Hyderabad and used for the construction of a Mantap, to illustrate the art of Warangal.

Warangal passed into the hands of the Bahmani kings in the 14th century. There is a large hall, 86ft. by 24 ft., known as the Darbar hall of Shitab Khan, the governor of Warangal.
